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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sub-Commission on Prevention of
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of Minorities
Working Group on Contemporary Forms
of Slavery
Nineteenth session
25 April-4 May 1994

ANNOTATIONS TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 1988/31 of the Sub-Commission

1. Election of officers

1. Rule 23 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council provides that unless the Commission decides otherwise, its subsidiary organs shall elect their own officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda

2. Rule 7 of the rules of procedure provides that the agenda shall be adopted at the beginning of each session, after the election of officers, on the basis of the provisional agenda. The provisional agenda for the present session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery is contained in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/1.

3. The programme of work of the Working Group for the period 1988-1991 (contained in chapter VI of the report of the Working Group on its thirteenth session, E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/32) included three main themes to be discussed in successive years: prevention of the sale of children, of prostitution of

children and of the use of children in pornography (1989); eradication of the exploitation of child labour and of debt bondage (1990); and prevention of traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others (1991). The Working Group devoted its seventeenth session (1992) to an overall evaluation of its activities during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sessions. In addition, the Working Group reviewed information received on the status and the implementation of the conventions on slavery and slavery-like practices, reviewed developments in other fields of contemporary forms of slavery and considered the recommendations adopted at previous sessions.

4. At its eighteenth session, noting that no action had been taken by the Commission at its forty-ninth session, the Working Group decided to postpone consideration of the draft programme of action for the prevention of traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others and to examine the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography in the light of information received from States, United Nations bodies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the consideration of any crucial, serious or urgent matters.

5. Since its inception, the Working Group has been considering persistent forms of slavery together with new developments. In recent years, the Working Group began seeking for solutions and strategies concerning the exploitation of migrant workers and their families, sex tourism, institutionalized sexual violence, incest, protection of minors, prevention of prostitution, economic and social reintegration of prostitutes, rehabilitation and compensation of victims of slavery, education and dissemination of information.

6. In its resolution 1990/30, the Sub-Commission endorsed the decision of the Working Group to place the question of child soldiers on the agenda of its sixteenth session. At its eighteenth session, the Working Group had before it the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/35 and Add.1), updating the previous report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/43 and Add.1 and 2), as requested in Sub-Commission resolution 1991/34. The issue of child soldiers is included in the 1994 provisional agenda as sub-item 4 (d).

7. At its sixteenth session, the Working Group decided to examine at its following sessions the question of the removal of organs from children for the purpose of commercial transplants. At its eighteenth session, the Working Group had before it the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/5). At its nineteenth session, the Working Group will consider the report of the Secretary-General on this issue (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/8), requested by the Sub-Commission in its resolution 1993/5.

8. In its resolution 1991/34, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of organizing the sessions of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery for eight working days during the months of April or May, in order to avoid overlapping with meetings of other working groups of the Sub-Commission and the burden this places on the Centre for Human Rights, and in view of the impossibility of representatives

of Governments and non-governmental organizations attending simultaneous sessions. This request was approved by the Commission on Human Rights in its decision 1992/115.

9. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1993/48, approved the endorsement by the Commission on Human Rights in resolution 1993/27 of the recommendation made by the Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1992/2, that the arrangements regarding the organization of the session of the Working Group, as contained in Commission decision 1992/115, be repeated in subsequent years.

3. Status, implementation and follow-up of the conventions on slavery and slavery-like practices and other existing instruments and machinery in this field

(a) Status of conventions

10. The Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1994/25, and the Sub-Commission in its resolution 1993/5, requested the Secretary-General to invite States parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956 and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949 to submit to the Sub-Commission regular reports on the situation in their countries, as provided for under the conventions and in Economic and Social Council decision 16 (LVI) of 17 May 1974. The Commission, in its resolution 1994/25 and its decision 1993/112, invited those eligible States that had not ratified the relevant conventions to consider doing so as soon as possible, or to explain in writing why they felt unable to do so, and invited them to consider providing information regarding their national legislation and practices in this field.

(b) Review of information received on the status and implementation of the conventions and programmes of action

11. Information relating to the status of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery and of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others is contained in two notes by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/2 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/3, respectively).

12. In its resolution 1993/48, the Economic and Social Council reminded States parties to the slavery conventions that they should submit to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery regular reports on the situation in their countries, as provided for under the relevant conventions and in Economic and Social Council decision 16 (LVI). Information received from States on their compliance with the provisions of the slavery conventions is contained in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/4.

(i) Programme of Action for the Prevention of Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography

Sale of children

13. In its resolution 1982/15, the Sub-Commission, having examined a relevant recommendation of the Working Group on Slavery, considered that a report on the causes and implications of the sale of children, including commercially motivated (and especially transnational) adoptions, should be prepared. In its resolution 1983/30 of 26 May 1983, the Economic and Social Council requested the Centre for Human Rights to prepare, in liaison with the United Nations agencies and organs concerned and with the competent non-governmental organizations, a study on the sale of children and to submit it as soon as possible to the Sub-Commission.

14. Two reports and a note on this subject have been prepared by the Secretary-General and submitted to the Sub-Commission (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/28, E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/30 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/38).

15. Upon the recommendation of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, which had considered the question of prevention of sale of children, of child prostitution and of child pornography as the main theme of its fourteenth session in 1989, the Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1989/41, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Sub-Commission, at its forty-second session, a report on the adoption of children for commercial purposes and on the recruitment of children into government and non-governmental armed forces and their participation in hostilities, taking into account the comments of Governments, and further information received by him.

16. In its resolution 1989/43, the Sub-Commission endorsed the draft programme of action for the prevention of sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography prepared by its Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, the text of which is found in the report of the Working Group on its fourteenth session (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/39). Upon the recommendation of the Sub-Commission, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1990/67, decided to transmit to Governments, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations the draft programme of action for their comments and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its forty-seventh session an analytical summary of the responses received.

17. In its resolution 1991/54, the Commission took note of the comments by Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations received by the Secretary-General on the draft programme of action for the prevention of sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/1991/50 and Add.1) and decided to refer the draft programme of action for the prevention of sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to the Sub-Commission so that it might make the necessary amendments in the light of the opinion of States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations interested in the matter. The Commission requested the Sub-Commission, in its reformulation of the programme of action, fully to reflect the 10 points of the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit for

Children held in September 1990. The Sub-Commission was also requested to give the highest priority to the reformulation of the programme of action so that it might be adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session.

18. In its decision 1991/113, the Sub-Commission, taking note of the draft programme of action for the prevention of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography reformulated by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery on the basis of comments submitted by States, specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/54, decided to transmit the draft programme of action contained in the report of the Working Group (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/41 and Corr.1) to the Commission on Human Rights.

19. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1992/74, adopted the Programme of Action for the prevention of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and decided to examine the question of the implementation of the Programme of Action by all States every two years. To that end, the Commission requested the Sub-Commission to submit to it a report on the status of implementation of the Programme of Action. Therefore, the Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1992/2, requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to inform the Sub-Commission of the measures adopted to implement the Programme of Action as contained in the annex of Commission resolution 1992/74. Furthermore, the Sub-Commission requested the Working Group to examine the state of implementation of the Programme of Action at its eighteenth session and to transmit through the Sub-Commission a report to the Commission at its fiftieth session. The Working Group had before it, at its eighteenth session, document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/8 and decided to transmit it to the Sub-Commission (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/31 and Add.1). The Sub-Commission subsequently submitted the report to the Commission at its fiftieth session for its consideration. Having examined the report, the Commission, in its resolution 1994/25, encouraged all Governments to consider, in the context of the Programme of Action, the creation of programmes aimed at the social rehabilitation of all persons involved in prostitution, and of children in particular.

Child prostitution and child pornography

20. Upon the recommendation of the Sub-Commission (resolution 1985/23), the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1986/34, recommended that special attention should be devoted to the problem of child prostitution in all its forms.

21. By its resolution 1988/42, the Commission on Human Rights invited the Sub-Commission and its Working Group to draw up a plan of action on its future work regarding the elimination of contemporary forms of slavery, including the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, paying particular attention to the prevention of child prostitution and child pornography.

22. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1988/34, endorsed the recommendations of the Sub-Commission (resolution 1987/32) and the Commission

on Human Rights (resolution 1988/42) and invited all Member States to draw up a special programme for the prevention of child prostitution, the suppression of its exploitation and the social rehabilitation of its victims.

23. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1988/31, emphasized the importance of informing and educating children on the dangers of child prostitution and child pornography and appealed to relevant international institutions to promote that sort of information and education. On the recommendation of the Sub-Commission, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1989/35, urged Member States to enact legislation, where they had not yet done so, making it a crime to produce, distribute or possess pornographic material involving children.

24. The General Assembly, in its resolution 48/156, requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider, at its fiftieth session, the creation of a working group to study, as a matter of priority, the elaboration of guidelines, in close contact with the Special Rapporteur, for a possible draft convention on the issues related to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, as well as the basic measures required for preventing and eradicating these serious problems. Following this request, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1994/90 decided to set up an open-ended inter-sessional Working Group, which will meet for two weeks prior to the fifty-first session of the Commission and to include this issue as a specific sub-item of the agerda item "Rights of the Child", the title of which will be "Question of a draft convention on all issues related to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, as well as the basic measures needed to prevent and to eradicate these serious problems".

25. For further action taken on this subject by the Sub-Commission and by the Commission on Human Rights, see the section on the sale of children.

(ii) Programme of action for the elimination of the exploitation of child labour and debt bondage

Child labour

26. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 6 B (XXXI) of 13 September 1978, decided to put the subject of the exploitation of child labour on the agenda of its thirty-second session in 1979, the International Year of the Child. In its resolution 7 B (XXXII) of 5 September 1979, the Sub-Commission decided to review the question of the exploitation of child labour annually.

27. Upon the recommendation of the Sub-Commission, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 17 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980, recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it authorize the Sub-Commission to entrust Mr. Abdelwahab Bouhdiba as Special Rapporteur with the preparation of a report on the exploitation of child labour. The Council endorsed this recommendation by its decision 1980/125.

28. Having received the study prepared by Mr. Bouhdiba on the exploitation of child labour (E/CN.4/Sub.2/479/Rev.1), the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1982/21, invited the Sub-Commission to present to the Council, through the Commission, a concrete programme of action to combat violations of

human rights through the exploitation of child labour. The note by the Special Rapporteur setting out his proposed programme of action (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/29) was submitted to the Sub-Commission at its thirty-fifth session and to the Commission on Human Rights for its consideration.

29. In its resolution 1984/28, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1984/35) to organize, in close cooperation with the International Labour Office, a seminar on ways and means of achieving the elimination of the exploitation of child labour in all parts of the world, within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. The report of the seminar, which was held at Geneva from 28 October to 8 November 1985, is contained in document ST/HR/SER.A/18.

30. On the recommendation of the Sub-Commission, the Commission, in its resolution 1986/34, recommended that in all societies appropriate employment legislation should be adopted, education facilities made available at the place of work or elsewhere and a legal minimum age and minimum wage for children introduced, and that all competent national authorities should ensure that no children under the minimum age established by law were employed, either directly or through local subcontractors. The Commission further recommended that all competent United Nations agencies, development banks and intergovernmental bodies involved in development projects should encourage policies and measures to protect the human rights of children against abusive labour.

31. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1988/31, recommended that the United Nations agencies dedicated to child welfare, particularly the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Labour Organisation, should study the problem of child labour with a view to assisting those countries in which it existed to eradicate it. It further recommended that all competent United Nations agencies, development banks and intergovernmental bodies involved in development projects should ensure that no child was employed either directly or through local subcontractors.

32. The Sub-Commission, in its resolutions 1990/30 and 1991/34, requested the Commission on Human Rights to authorize it to consider the possibility of appointing a special rapporteur to update Mr. Bouhdiba's report on the exploitation of child labour and to extend that study to the problem of debt bondage. At its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions, the Commission on Human Rights took no action in this regard. In its resolution 1990/30, the Sub-Commission recommended that the supervisory bodies of the International Labour Organisation and the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization give particular attention in their work to the implementation of provisions and standards designed to ensure protection of children and other persons exposed to contemporary forms of slavery, such as the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the exploitation of child labour, bonded labour and traffic in persons.

33. In its resolution 1991/55, the Commission on Human Rights endorsed the views expressed by the Sub-Commission on the need to adopt a concerted programme of action to combat these practices and decided to transmit the

draft programme of action drawn up by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery at its fifteenth session in 1990 to Governments, the specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations for their comments. The Secretary-General was requested to submit a summary of the replies received to the Commission at its forty-eighth session. In its resolution 1991/34, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to make that summary of the replies available also to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. Pursuant to this request, the Working Group, at its seventeenth session, had before it the report of the Secretary-General on this subject (E/CN.4/1992/45).

34. After having examined the summary submitted by the Secretary-General, the Commission, in its resolution 1992/74, took note of the comments received and decided to submit to the Sub-Commission the draft programme of action on the elimination of the exploitation of child labour (E/CN.4/1992/45, annex) for the necessary changes, taking into account the views received by Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and requested the Sub-Commission to give the utmost priority to the re-elaboration of the draft so that it could be approved by the Commission at its forty-ninth session. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1992/2, decided to transmit to the Commission the draft programme, as reformulated by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and contained in the annex of the Working Group's report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/34). The Commission on Human Rights finally adopted the Programme of Action for the Elimination of the Exploitation of Child Labour in its resolution 1993/79 and recommended that all States should adopt, as a matter of priority, the necessary legislative and administrative measures to implement the Programme at the national and international levels. Furthermore, the Commission requested the Sub-Commission to submit every two years a progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action by all States. The final text of the Programme can be found in the annex to Commission resolution 1993/79.

35. By its decision 1993/112, the Commission authorized the Sub-Commission to consider the possibility of appointing a special rapporteur to update the report of Mr. Abdelwahab Bouhdiba and to extend that study to the problem of debt bondage. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1993/48, endorsed the decision of the Commission.

36. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1993/5, taking into account the above-mentioned decision of the Commission, decided to appoint Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi as Special Rapporteur to update the report of Mr. Bouhdiba. In its decision 1994/103, the Commission requested the Sub-Commission to reconsider its decisions to recommend new studies and related efforts, including that of the appointment of a special rapporteur on child labour. Moreover, following the request made by the Commission in its resolution 1993/79, the Sub-Commission also requested the Working Group to examine the state of implementation of the Programme of Action and to transmit a report, through the Sub-Commission, to the Commission at its fifty-first session. At its nineteenth session, the Working Group will have before it the report of the secretariat (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/6).

(iii) Draft programme of action for the prevention of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others

37. In its resolution 6 B (XXXI) of 13 September 1978, the Sub-Commission requested the Working Group to follow with interest and to cooperate in the studies on the traffic in persons and on the exploitation of prostitution undertaken by the relevant United Nations organs pursuant to resolution 1 (XXVII) of the Commission on the Status of Women.

38. In its resolution 1980/4, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the application of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, emphasizing in particular the causes and socio-economic conditions which encouraged the development of prostitution. In its resolution 1981/40, the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake an inquiry among the Governments of Member States and the international organizations concerned on the status of the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, so that, with full knowledge of the facts, joint measures could be envisaged to put an end to that form of slavery. A report containing all information available to the Secretary-General on the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1982/13 and Add.1) was transmitted to the Working Group on Slavery at its eighth session, in 1982. The document was subsequently submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

39. In its resolution 1982/20, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special rapporteur to make a synthesis of the surveys and studies on the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others that had been or were being carried out within or outside the United Nations system, and to propose appropriate measures to prevent and suppress those practices that were contrary to the fundamental rights of human beings. The Special Rapporteur, Mr. J. Fernand-Laurent, submitted his report on the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others (E/1983/7 and Corr.1 and 2) to the Economic and Social Council in 1983.

40. The Council, in its resolution 1983/30, recommended that Member States should take account of the report of the Special Rapporteur and draw up, subject to their Constitutions and legislation and in consultation with the parties concerned, policies aimed, to the extent possible, at the prevention of prostitution through the punishment of all forms of procuring and the curbing of the trade in pornography, in particular when minors are exploited, and at the rehabilitation of prostitutes through the elimination of discrimination and socio-economic reinsertion.

41. The Council further invited Member States to cooperate closely with one another in the search for missing persons and in the identification of international networks of procurers and, if they were members of the International Criminal Police Organization, to cooperate with that organization, requesting it to make the suppression of the traffic in persons

one of its priorities. The Council invited the regional commissions to help Member States and United Nations bodies wishing to organize regional expert meetings, seminars or symposia on the traffic in persons.

42. Also in resolution 1983/30, the Council requested the Centre for Human Rights to prepare, in liaison with the United Nations agencies and organs concerned and with the competent non-governmental organizations, a study on the legal and social problems of sexual minorities and to submit it as soon as possible to the Sub-Commission. In accordance with Sub-Commission resolution 1987/31, the study on this question, prepared by Mr. J. Fernand-Laurent at the invitation of the Secretary-General, was made available to the Sub-Commission at its fortieth session (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/31).

43. The General Assembly, in its resolution 38/107 of 16 December 1983, appealed to States Members of the United Nations to provide special protection to victims of prostitution through measures including education, social guarantees and employment opportunities for those victims with a view to their rehabilitation. It also requested the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the regional commissions and other concerned bodies of the United Nations system to devote greater attention to the problem of prostitution and the means for its prevention.

44. In its resolution 1985/25, the Commission on Human Rights recommended that the struggle against procuring should be intensified at the national level and, further, that international measures be adopted with the twofold purpose of dismantling the networks which feed prostitution and repatriating the victims of these networks, as well as extending assistance to them.

45. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1988/31, encouraged United Nations bodies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "to examine the possibility of organizing expert meetings on the international standards regarding the prevention of traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others. The Sub-Commission also requested the Secretary-General to invite the Branch for the Advancement of Women at the United Nations Office at Vienna to send information contained in the reports of States submitted under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women which referred to prostitution under article 6 of that Convention to the Working Group. At its fourteenth session, in 1989, the Working Group had before it that information (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1989/6).

46. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1990/30, recommended that the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, when examining the reports of States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, should give particular attention to the implementation of the provisions of article 6 of the Convention, with a view to suppressing all forms of traffic in women.

47. In its resolutions 1989/74, 1990/46, 1991/35, 1992/10 and 1993/48, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to report on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in Council

resolution 1983/30 by those Member States, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations that had not yet submitted such information and to make that report available to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. The attention of the Working Group is drawn to the reports of the Secretary-General contained in documents E/1985/46, E/1990/33, E/1991/18, E/1992/49/Add.1-2, and E/1993/61 and Add.1. Furthermore, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/10, once again reminded States parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949, that they should submit to the Working Group regular reports on the situation in their countries, as provided for under the relevant Conventions and Council decision 16 (LVI) of 17 May 1974.

48. In accordance with Sub-Commission resolution 1991/34, the Secretary-General prepared a report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1992/8) on a Council of Europe seminar on trafficking in persons and prostitution, held at Strasbourg from 24 to 27 September 1991.

49. At its sixteenth session, in 1991, the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery included on its agenda, under the main theme of the session, "Prevention of traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others", two new sub-items entitled:

(a) United Nations conventions on the rights of women and their protection, including the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others; and

(b) Proposal for a request for an advisory opinion by the International Court of Justice on the validity of reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

50. By its decision 1991/115, the Sub-Commission decided to suspend consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Validity of reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women" until its forty-fourth session.

51. In its resolution 1992/3, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Commission on the Status of Women on the desirability of obtaining an advisory opinion on the validity and legal effect of reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and to invite them, in their replies, to make such further observations on the issue of reservations to that Convention as they might consider appropriate.

52. In the same resolution the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to report on the results of the above consultations to the Sub-Commission at its forty-fifth session in 1993.

53. In its resolution 1991/37, the Sub-Commission endorsed the draft programme of action for the prevention of traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, drawn up by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery at its sixteenth session.

54. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1992/36, endorsed the views expressed by the Sub-Commission on the need to launch concerted action to combat traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others and decided to transmit the draft programme of action (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/41, annex I) to Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their comments.

55. Upon the request of the Commission in the same resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a report (E/CN.4/1993/58) containing a summary of the comments received to the Commission at its forty-ninth session. In accordance with Sub-Commission resolution 1992/2, copies of that report are available to the Working Group at its eighteenth session. No action was taken by the Commission at its forty-ninth session with regard to the draft programme of action and the comments contained in the above-mentioned report.

56. In its resolution 1993/5, the Sub-Commission recommended that the Commission on Human Rights examine the draft programme of action at its fiftieth session and requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of States on the draft programme and to submit a report to the Commission at its fiftieth session. In its resolution 1994/25, the Commission, having examined the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1994/71 and Add.1), requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of States concerning the draft programme of action.

(c) Review of means for establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of conventions

57. Upon the recommendation of the Sub-Commission, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1989/35, requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the ways and means by which an effective mechanism might be established for the implementation of the Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956 and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949. The Working Group at its fourteenth session had before it the study prepared by the Secretary-General on this question (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/37).

58. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolutions 1990/63, 1991/58 and 1992/47, welcomed the study prepared by the Secretary-General on ways and means for establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of the Slavery Conventions and encouraged the Sub-Commission, including its Working Group, to continue its debate on this study and to elaborate recommendations on this issue at its forty-second session.

59. In its resolution 1993/27, the Commission once again encouraged the Sub-Commission, including its Working Group, to continue to elaborate recommendations on the ways and means of establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of the slavery conventions on the basis of the study prepared by the Secretary-General on this issue.

60. In this connection, the Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1993/5, recommended that Governments avail themselves of the possibility of requesting assistance under the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and the technical assistance programmes of the specialized agencies, in particular that of the International Labour Office.

61. In its resolution 1993/7, the Sub-Commission recommended that the Commission create for a period of three years a working group on contemporary forms of slavery, composed of five independent experts with relevant experience in the field of human rights and contemporary forms of slavery in particular, with the task of monitoring the application of the Conventions on slavery through the examination of the information it receives.

62. In this connection, the Commission, in its resolution 1994/25, invited the Sub-Commission to clarify, at its forty-sixth session, its position on the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and to review its resolution 1993/7 in the light of the current mandate of the existing Working Group, of the need to avoid duplication of effort, and of other possible options for establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of the Conventions on slavery, taking into account the observations contained in the study prepared by the Secretary-General on this issue (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/37) and also any observations the Working Group might have. The Sub-Commission was also invited to submit to the Commission at its fifty-first session recommendations for establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of the Conventions on slavery in order to enable the Commission to take a well-considered decision. The Commission further invited the Sub-Commission to consider strengthening its involvement in the activities of the existing Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery as an alternative to establishing a new mechanism for the implementation of the Conventions on slavery.

(d) United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

63. In its resolution 46/122 of 17 December 1991, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. The purposes of the Fund are, first, to assist representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group by providing them with financial assistance and, second, to extend, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery.

64. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and other relevant provisions, with the advice of a Board of Trustees composed of five persons with relevant experience in the

field of human rights and contemporary forms of slavery in particular, who serve in their personal capacity. The members of the Board of Trustees are appointed by the Secretary-General for a three-year renewable term, in consultation with the current Chairperson of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution.

65. In its resolution 46/122 the General Assembly appealed to all Governments to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund. A similar appeal was made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolutions 1992/46 and 1994/24 and by the Sub-Commission in its resolutions 1992/2 and 1993/5.

66. The Commission, in its resolutions 1992/46, 1993/26 and 1994/24, requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the appeal of the Commission for contributions to the Fund and to make use of all existing possibilities to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund, inter alia through the preparation, production and dissemination of information material, in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known.

67. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/122, after consultation with the Chairperson of the forty-third session of the Sub-Commission, the Secretary-General decided to appoint the following five members to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for a three-year term of office expiring on 31 December 1995: Mr. Cheik Saad-Bouh Kamara (Africa), Mr. Swami Agnivesh (Asia), Mr. Michel Bonnet (Western Europe), Ms. Tatiana Matveeva (Eastern Europe) and Ms. Eugenia Zamora Chavarria (Latin America).

68. The first session of the Board of Trustees of the Fund was held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 22 to 26 March 1992. The report of the Board of Trustees is before the Working Group.

(e) Activities of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

69. Upon the recommendation of the Sub-Commission (resolution 1989/42), the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1990/68, decided to appoint for a period of one year a special rapporteur to consider matters relating to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, including the problem of the adoption of children for commercial purposes. The Commission requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its forty-seventh session on his activities relating to these matters, including the frequency and extent of such practices, as well as his conclusions and recommendations.

70. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1990/30, welcomed the appointment of Mr. Vitit Muntarbhorn as Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, for a term of two years, and invited the Rapporteur to examine ways and means of cooperating with the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and to seek the possibility of conducting his consultations with the Centre for Human Rights during the sixteenth session of the Working Group.

71. By its resolution 1991/53, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the preliminary assessment by the Special Rapporteur of his task as contained in

his report to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1991/51) and requested the Special Rapporteur to continue to carry out his work in the light of the mandate as enunciated in resolution 1990/68, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations in his report, and to report on his activities to the Commission at its forty-eighth session.

72. The Commission, in its resolution 1991/54, requested the Special Rapporteur, on the basis of his experience, to consider the possibility of submitting his comments and suggestions to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, if possible by attending its meetings. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1991/34, requested the Special Rapporteur to pay increased attention to aspects relating to trafficking in children, especially trafficking with a view to organ transplantation, disappearances, the purchase and sale of children, child prostitution and participation by children in armed conflicts. This request was repeated in Sub-Commission resolution 1992/2. The Sub-Commission decided to transmit to the Special Rapporteur the information supplied to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery on the above-mentioned subjects and recommended that the Commission on Human Rights should extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur beyond 1991.

73. In its resolution 1992/76, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children (E/CN.4/1992/55 and Add.1) and endorsed his conclusions and recommendations concerning the strengthening of preventive strategies to tackle the root causes of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. The Commission decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further three years and invited him to cooperate closely with the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. By its decision 1992/244, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur.

74. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1993/82, having considered the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children (E/CN.4/1993/67 and Add.1) and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, encouraged Governments, and national and international organizations to ensure a wide dissemination of the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

75. This provision was repeated in resolution 1994/92, in which the Commission also endorsed the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur that States give urgent consideration to the establishment of a national focal point to gather information and to coordinate action on children's rights. Furthermore, in its resolution 1994/25, the Commission invited the Special Rapporteur to continue to provide the Working Group with his valuable assistance.

76. In its resolution 48/156, the General Assembly expressed its support for the work of the Special Rapporteur of examining all over the world the question of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and invited him to continue providing attention to the economic, social, legal and cultural factors affecting these phenomena. The Assembly requested the Commission to consider during its fiftieth session the creation of a working

group to study, in close contact with the Special Rapporteur, the elaboration of guidelines for a possible draft convention on the sale of children, and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a provisional report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session. The Commission, in its resolution 1994/90, decided to set up an open-ended inter-sessional working group on the above issue, which will cooperate closely with the Special Rapporteur.

77. . In its resolution 1993/5, the Sub-Commission, after thanking the Special Rapporteur for participating in the eighteenth session of the Working Group, invited him to participate in the nineteenth session. Copies of the report of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/1994/84 and Add.1) are available to the Working Group.

78. In its resolution 1988/34, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the recommendation made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1988/42 that the Sub-Commission consider appointing a special rapporteur to review the implementation of the recommendations made and the appropriate measures taken by United Nations organs and specialized agencies, other international organizations and Member States and to submit recommendations with a view to achieving further progress in the prevention and suppression of slavery-like practices, the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, as well as other contemporary forms of slavery.

4. Review of developments in other fields of contemporary forms of slavery

79. In its resolution 13 (XXIII) of 21 March 1967, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission to undertake regular consideration of the question of slavery in all its forms, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism.

80. In its resolution 7 (XXVI) of 19 September 1973, the Sub-Commission recommended that it should be authorized to appoint a group of five from among its membership to meet prior to each session of the Sub-Commission to review developments in the field of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, and to consider and examine any information from credible sources on the subject with a view to recommending remedial action. This recommendation was endorsed by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 16 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, which contains the mandate of the Working Group. The Working Group held its first session in 1975 and has since held 18 sessions.

81. In its resolution 1695 (LII) of 2 June 1972, the Economic and Social Council invited the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to cooperate, within the limits established by its constitution and in accordance with the special arrangement between the United Nations and that organization, approved by the Council in its resolution 1579 (L) of 20 May 1971, with the United Nations in its efforts to eliminate slavery, the slave trade, and institutions and practices similar to slavery, and in particular to forward to the Secretary-General annually any information at its disposal with regard to the international traffic in persons, including reports on the subject

received from its national central bureaux. In its resolution 1993/48, the Council requested the Secretary-General to include in the report concerning the implementation of its resolution 1983/30 information on the matter of close collaboration of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with the Centre for Human Rights on the issue of the suppression of contemporary forms of slavery.

82. In its resolutions 1991/58, 1992/47, 1993/27 and 1994/25, the Commission on Human Rights invited intergovernmental organizations, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, the International Criminal Police Organization and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to supply relevant information to the Working Group. The Commission also recommended that the supervisory bodies of the International Labour Organisation give particular attention in their work to the implementation of provisions and standards designed to ensure the protection of children and other persons exposed to contemporary forms of slavery. The Commission further invited the Working Group to take the reports prepared by the Secretary-General in compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30 into account, inter alia, when identifying lacunae and policy options. Therefore, at its nineteenth session, the Working Group will have before it information submitted by Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/5 and 7) and the report of the Secretary-General in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30 (E/1993/61 and Add.1).

83. In its resolutions 1990/30, 1991/34, 1992/2 and 1993/5, the Sub-Commission requested the Working Group to study the possibility of preparing guiding principles to combat the various contemporary forms of slavery, endeavouring to identify the spheres in which such guiding principles could be applied. The Secretary-General was requested to seek the views and suggestions of Member States and governmental and non-governmental organizations on this subject with a view to the consideration of their replies by the Working Group at its future sessions.

(a) Slavery and the slave trade, including slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism

84. The General Assembly, in its resolution 228 (III) of 13 May 1949, requested the Economic and Social Council to study the question of slavery. Since that time, a number of reports and studies on the subject have been prepared, including surveys on slavery prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery (E/1988) and by the Secretary-General (E/2540 and Add.1-4), reports by Mr. Hans Engen (E/2673 and Add.1-6), by Mr. Mohamed Awad (E/4168/Rev.1 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/322) and by Mr. Benjamin Whitaker (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/20/Rev.1).

85. In its resolution 1982/20, the Commission on Human Rights decided, pursuant to an invitation by the Government of Mauritania, to authorize the Sub-Commission to send a delegation not exceeding two persons, to be appointed by the Chairman of the Sub-Commission in consultation with the Government of Mauritania, to visit Mauritania in order to study the situation and ascertain

the country's needs. The reports of Mr. Bossuyt, who was appointed to visit Mauritania, are contained in documents E/CN.4/Sub.2/1984/23, E/CN.4/Sub.2/1985/26 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/27.

86. In its resolution 6 B (XXXI) of 13 September 1978, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to carry out, as a matter of priority, a study of apartheid and colonialism as collective forms of slavery.

87. At its thirty-third session, the Sub-Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/Sub.2/449). In its resolution 8 (XXXIII) of 10 September 1980, the Sub-Commission strongly expressed its conviction that military, economic and other forms of collaboration with South Africa contributed to the perpetuation of the slavery-like practice of apartheid, and expressed its support for wide and effective sanctions against the apartheid regime.

88. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolutions 1982/20 and 1984/40, recognized that apartheid was a slavery-like practice, endorsed the call for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa and appealed to States Members of the Security Council to support proposals to that effect.

(b) Debt bondage

89. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 6 B (XXXI) of 13 September 1978, requested the Secretary-General to undertake, together with the specialized agency concerned, an in-depth, worldwide study of debt bondage, taking into account all the relevant economic, social and legal aspects and the interconnections with other slavery-like practices, and for this purpose to make use of any information from reliable sources made available to him.

90. In its resolution 8 (XXXIII) of 10 September 1980, the Sub-Commission invited the Secretariat to give priority to the study of debt bondage requested in Sub-Commission resolution 6 B (XXXI). It requested the Secretariat to examine the possibility of organizing a round table or symposium on debt bondage, with the participation of experts, the specialized agencies and all concerned bodies of the United Nations system, as part of its advisory services programme, in order that the problem could be studied in depth.

91. In its resolution 1982/15, the Sub-Commission urged that the study on debt bondage called for by the Sub-Commission in its resolutions 6 B (XXXI) and 8 (XXXIII) should be undertaken without further delay and that the author should be requested to recommend the steps necessary for total reform within a realistic, but limited, period of time.

92. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1985/25, requested the Sub-Commission to consider undertaking, at the appropriate time, the study on debt bondage, as recommended on previous occasions. In its resolution 1986/34, the Commission on Human Rights considered that in the light of the work of the Sub-Commission and its Working Group on Slavery, several issues including debt bondage had not received sufficient attention.

93. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1988/31, recommended that all competent United Nations agencies, development banks and intergovernmental bodies involved in development projects should ensure that their projects did not perpetuate or involve bonded labour, and that they contribute to its elimination. The Sub-Commission further recommended that Member States, where the phenomenon of bonded labour existed, should be urged to take effective means, especially at the implementation level, to curtail bonded labour, for example:

(a) By seeking and encouraging the involvement of non-governmental organizations;

(b) By effective dissemination of national legislation on labour rights and on the prohibition of bonded labour particularly directed towards victims of bonded labour;

(c) By setting up vigilance committees under the law;

(d) By invoking to the fullest extent the constraining power of the law against the violators.

94. In its resolution 1990/30, the Sub-Commission invited the Secretary-General to recommend to the International Labour Organisation that it consider the possibility of holding a seminar or workshop on debt bondage, in relation and coordination with other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system. In its resolution 1992/2 the Sub-Commission decided to keep the question of the eradication of debt bondage under consideration and to assess the progress achieved.

95. By its decision 1993/112, the Commission on Human Rights authorized the Sub-Commission to consider the possibility of appointing a special rapporteur to update the report of Mr. A. Bouhdiba (E/CN.4/Sub.2/479) and to extend that study to the problem of debt bondage. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1993/5, decided to appoint Mrs. H.E. Warzazi as Special Rapporteur for that purpose. Moreover, the Sub-Commission decided to keep the question of debt bondage under consideration and to assess the progress achieved, with a view to the elimination of that intolerable practice.

(c) Forced labour

(d) Exploitation and traffic in all its forms affecting children, including the phenomenon of child soldiers, illegal traffic for the purposes of adoption, organ transplants

96. In its resolutions 1989/41, 1990/30 and 1991/34, the Sub-Commission expressed its deep concern at the fact that in many regions of the world children were still taking part in hostilities and were being recruited into the armed forces, and that certain Governments and non-governmental entities encouraged and sometimes compelled children to take part in military training and participate in hostilities.

97. At its forty-second session, the Sub-Commission had before it the report on the recruitment of children into government and non-governmental armed forces (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/43 and Add.1 and 2) submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with the request contained in Sub-Commission resolution 1989/41.

98. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1991/34, requested the Secretary-General to update his report on the recruitment of children into government and non-governmental armed forces on the basis of the information provided by Governments, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned and to submit it to the Sub-Commission at its forty-fourth session.

99. In its resolution 1992/2 the Sub-Commission, at its forty-fourth session, having examined the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/35 and Add.1) requested the Working Group to continue to give attention to this question at its eighteenth session. This request was repeated in resolution 1993/5 of the Sub-Commission.

100. The General Assembly, in its resolution 48/157, expressed its concern about the situation of the traffic of children in many parts of the world as a result of armed conflicts and urged all Member States to continue seeking comprehensive improvement of that situation, taking appropriate and concrete measures to alleviate it. The Assembly also requested bodies and organizations of the United Nations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, within the scope of their respective mandates, to cooperate in order to ensure more effective action in addressing the problem of the children affected by armed conflicts. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report at its forty-ninth session on concrete measures taken in this connection.

101. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint an expert, working in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations Children's Fund, to undertake a comprehensive study on the protection of children directly or indirectly participating in armed conflicts, as well as the relevance and adequacy of existing standards, and to make specific recommendations on ways and means to prevent children from being affected by armed conflicts, to improve and to ensure their protection, including against the indiscriminate use of all weapons of war, especially anti-personnel mines, and to promote their physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration, in particular measures to ensure proper medical care and adequate nutrition, taking into account the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights (see the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, Part II, para. 50) and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/16). The General Assembly further requested Member States, United Nations bodies and organizations, as well as other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Health Organization, and the International Committee of the Red Cross, to contribute to the above-mentioned study. Finally, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the study at its forty-ninth session.

102. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1994/94, recalling its resolution 1993/83, welcomed the decision of the General Assembly to appoint an expert to undertake a thorough study on the issue of children involved in armed conflicts. The Commission requested all States to render full support for the prevention of the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel mines and for the protection and assistance for the victims. Furthermore, the Commission, in its resolution 1994/91, recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it authorize an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of two weeks prior to the fifty-first session of the Commission in order to elaborate, as a matter of priority, a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The working group will use as a basis for discussion the preliminary draft optional protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflicts prepared by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (E/CN.4/1994/91).

103. In its resolution 1987/32, the Sub-Commission drew the attention of the Commission on Human Rights to the recommendation of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery that the report of the Secretary-General on the sale of children (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/28) be given a deeper and broader accent, including matters relating to organ transplant and the foetus trade.

104. These matters were briefly referred to in two further reports on the sale of children prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/30, paras. 31 and 34; E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/38, paras. 30, 31 and 34). More substantial study of the issue was undertaken by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Mr. V. Muntarbhorn, in his reports on the sale of children (E/CN.4/1991/51, paras. 23-25; E/CN.4/1992/55, paras. 102-108 and 311; E/CN.4/1992/55/Add.1, paras. 28, 29 and 44 (b); E/CN.4/1993/67, paras. 100-127 and E/CN.4/1994/84 and Add.1, paras. 100-113 and paras. 44-46).

105. The Sub-Commission, at its forty-fourth session, requested the Secretary-General, in its resolution 1992/2, to invite all Governments, United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the specialized agencies, in particular the World Health Organization, and all relevant non-governmental organizations, in particular the International Criminal Police Organization, to pursue their investigations of allegations involving the removal of organs from children and to indicate the measures taken, if any, to counteract that practice wherever it existed, with a view to presenting a report to the Working Group at its eighteenth session. This request was repeated in Sub-Commission resolution 1993/5. Consequently, the Secretary-General will submit to the nineteenth session of the Working Group a report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/8) in compliance with the above request.

106. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 1991/16 of 28 August 1991, entitled "Application of international standards concerning the human rights of detained juveniles", requested the Secretary-General to explore the feasibility of organizing a meeting of experts under the auspices of the Centre for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs on the

application of international standards concerning the human rights of detained juveniles, in order that the results of the meeting may be used by the Special Rapporteur in the preparation of the updated report.

107. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1993/80 of 10 March 1993, welcomed the proposal by the Secretary-General to organize such a meeting, within the framework of the programme of human rights activities for 1994. The Commission also expressed the wish that the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Working Groups on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and on Detention of the Sub-Commission should be represented at the meeting of experts, together with the specialized non-governmental organizations, in particular those of juvenile court judges. The proposal to organize such a meeting was approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1993/280. Finally, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1993/48, concerned with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in its assessment of the relevance of the Riyadh Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency contained in General Assembly resolution 45/112.

(e) Incest

(f) Migrant workers

108. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolutions 1989/35, 1990/63, 1991/58, 1992/47, 1993/27 and 1994/25 invited all Member States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate action for the protection of particularly vulnerable groups such as children and migrant women against exploitation by prostitution and other slavery-like practices, including the possibility of establishing national bodies to achieve these objectives. The Commission also requested Governments to pursue a policy of information, prevention and rehabilitation of women victims of the exploitation of prostitution and to take the appropriate economic and social measures deemed necessary to that end.

109. Reference is made to General Assembly resolution 48/148 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/17, both entitled "International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families". In its resolution 1993/5, the Sub-Commission invited countries to ratify the above Convention, which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/148. Reference is also made to General Assembly resolution 48/110, entitled "Migrant women workers".

(g) Institutionalized sexual violence and sexual harassment, in particular in the workplace

110. At its eleventh session, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted General Recommendation No. 19, entitled "Violence against women". The draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women was approved by an inter-sessional working group of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.6/1993/12), which met from 31 August to 4 September 1992 at the United Nations Office at Vienna, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/18.

111. In its resolution 1993/10, the Economic and Social Council invited the General Assembly to adopt the draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women.

112. In its resolution 48/104, the General Assembly solemnly proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1994/45, decided to appoint, for a three-year period, a special rapporteur on violence against women, who will submit his/her first report to the Commission at its fifty-first session.

(h) Sex tourism

113. In its resolution 1992/2, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to convey to the World Tourism Organization the great concern of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery with regard to sex tourism, as a matter of priority, a meeting to discuss the consequences of sex tourism and ways of preventing this phenomenon, in particular when the prostitution of children is involved.

114. In its resolution 1993/5, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to convey to the World Tourism Organization the Working Group's grave concern at the information received during its eighteenth session with regard to the persistence and the development of sex tourism.

5. National and international measures and strategies to prevent and eliminate contemporary forms of slavery

(a) The protection of minors, particularly children from prostitution and pornography

115. Reference is made to General Assembly resolutions 47/126 and 48/136 and also to Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1993/81 and 1994/93, entitled "The plight of street children", in which the Commission called upon special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, within their mandates, to pay particular attention to the plight of street children.

(b) The creation of national institutions for the prevention of prostitution and the economic and social reintegration of prostitutes

(c) Traffic in persons, prostitution and drug trafficking and international cooperation to combat these phenomena

116. Reference is made to General Assembly resolution 47/133, entitled "Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances", and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/39, entitled "Question of enforced disappearances".

(d) The rehabilitation, reparation, and compensation of victims of slavery, slavery-like practices and other contemporary forms of slavery

117. At its eighteenth session, the Working Group had before it a letter from the Special Rapporteur on the right of restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms contained in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/9, pursuant to Sub-Commission resolution 1992/2. In its resolution 1993/24, the Sub-Commission decided to entrust Mrs. L. Chaves, as Special Rapporteur, with the task of undertaking an in-depth study on the situation of systematic rape, sexual slavery and slavery-like practices during wartime, including in particular internal armed conflicts. Mrs. Chaves submitted to the Sub-Commission at its forty-fifth session a preparatory document (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/44). In its decision 1994/103, the Commission requested the Sub-Commission to reconsider its decisions to recommend new studies and related efforts including that of the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on the above issues.

(e) Education and dissemination of information, including United Nations instruments on contemporary forms of slavery

6. Adoption of the report of the Working Group to the Sub-Commission

118. Under rule 37 of the rules of procedure, the Working Group is to report to the Sub-Commission on the work of its session.